



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

XLI. *An Account of a curious Giant's Causeway, or Group
of angular Columns, newly discovered in the Euganean
Hills, near Padua, in Italy. In a Letter from John
Strange, Esq. F.R.S. to Sir John Pringle, Bart. P.R.S.*

TO SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART. P. R. S.

SIR,

Venice, March 10, 1775.

Redde, June 15,
^{1775.} **A**S you thought proper, to recommend to the notice of our learned Society the account, which I did myself the honour of communicating to you not long since, of two giants causeways in this Venetian state; I now take the liberty to send you the description and figure of another similar phænomenon, equally curious, and lately discovered in the same neighbourhood. It is situated at Castel Nuovo, a small village near Teolo, also in the Euganean hills, about four miles South-west of the other Giant's Causeway of Monte Rosso before described. I am indebted for the intelligence of this new causeway to the ingenious Abbé FORTIS, whom curiosity also led among those hills; and who, at my request, accompanied a painter I lately sent from hence, to make the drawing of it, which I have now the pleasure to transmit to you^(a). *Il Sasso di San Biasio*,

(a) Plate XI.

LIX.

which

which is the name of the spot where this causeway is situated, is a large insulated rock, composed of the same sort of grey granite that is common to the Euganean hills, and which I have before described^(b). The columns which form this causeway, partly against the flank of the rock, and partly round its base, are of the same substance, with the rock itself, to which they adhere, as I have constantly observed in all similar groups. They are therefore of a compound nature, like the columns of Monte Rosso, and differ entirely from the common sort, which are mostly homogeneous, or of an uniform texture; as is observable in the jointed, as well as simple species of *basaltes*. I shall take the first opportunity of sending a fragment of one of the newly discovered columns, for the inspection of the Society; in the mean time the inclosed pieces, which were broken from one of them, will serve to shew, how different their substances is from that of the common basaltic columns. By comparing these pieces with the fragments of the columns of Monte Rosso which I before transmitted to the Society, some essential difference will appear between them. Those of San Biasio, though very hard, are rather porous, of a lighter colour than the columns of Monte Rosso, and very much resemble a species of *lava*, which I have often seen. This porousness I also remember to have once before observed, and more signally too, in some basaltic columns near Achon, in the province of Auvergne, in France. The pores in the columns of both

(b) See Article II. of this volume.

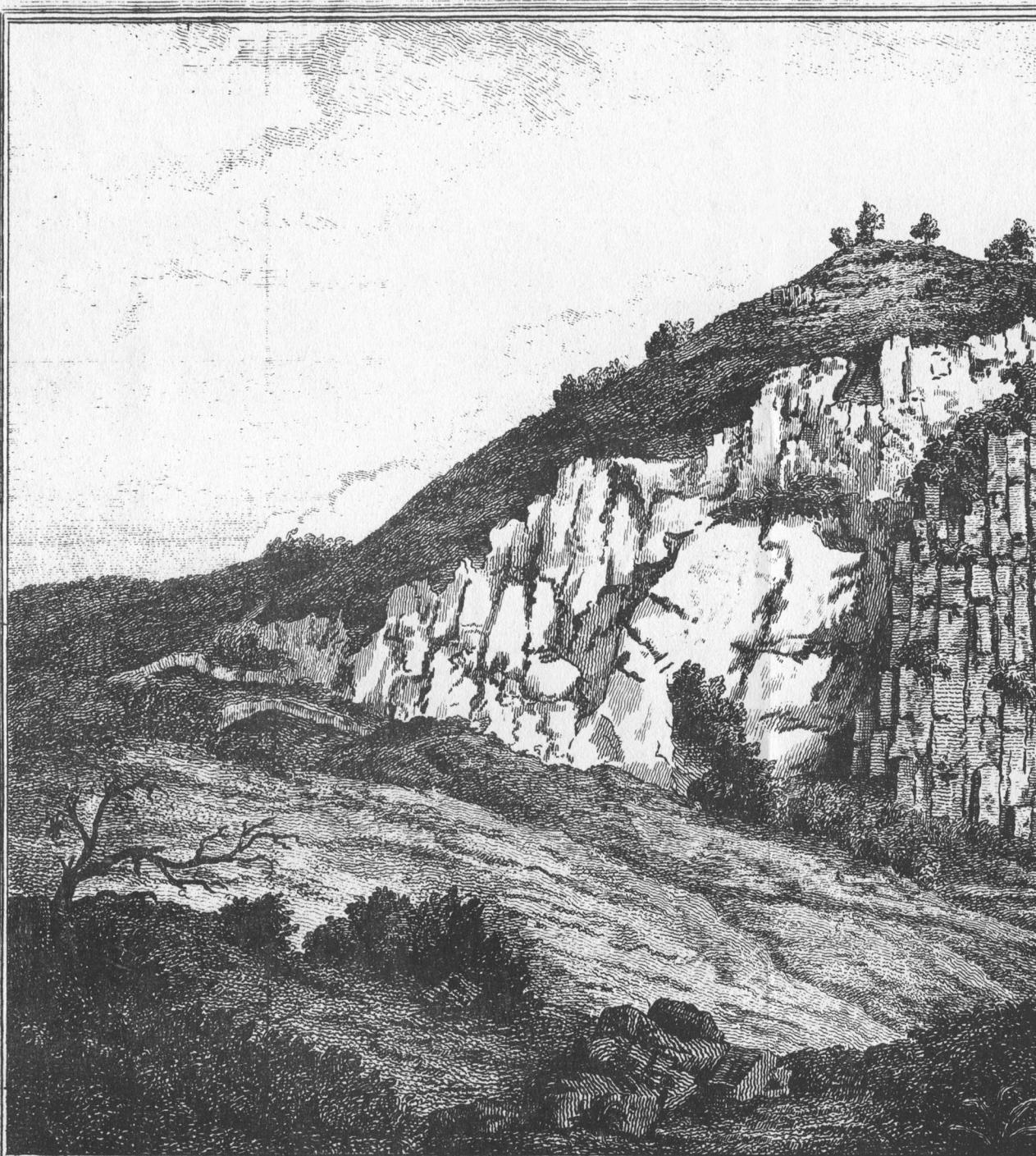
these groups are also irregularly dispersed, and of unequal size, like those of pumice stones and other common *pori ignei*. Those of the columns of San Biasio are moreover commonly invested with a sort of *crocus martis*, which I have also frequently observed in the pores of other volcanic concretions. These properties are surely further marks in favour of the igneous origin of such columnar crystallizations; especially, since they seem contrary to the principle by which the common aqueous crystals are formed, successively, *et per juxtapositionem partium ad partes*. In fact, these crystals manifest no such porosity. I also observed, that the columns of Achon, though of a homogeneous substance, yet differ from the common *basaltes* by their immense size as well as colour, which is rather brown than black. The columns of San Biasio are likewise very large, measuring often two feet in diameter. They are also of the simple species, that is not jointed, and mostly quadrangular, which figure seems rather a principal characteristic of this group, being rarely observed in others. So true it is, as I formerly remarked, that some particular characteristic ever distinguishes the different groups of *basaltes*; which, therefore, cannot be too narrowly observed, before we pretend to form any opinion about their origin. Some few, but very few, chiefly of the smaller columns of San Biasio, are of a pentagonal form, like the specimen which I propose to transmit to the Society. But there are no hexagonal columns, which, in
other

other basaltic groups, are the most common. The natural position of these columns, whether facing the rock, or about the bottom of it, is mostly perpendicular. Another adjacent portion of this rock is also characterized by angular and, as it were, winding *strata*, somewhat resembling the bending pillars of Staffa, as may be observed in the drawing. The rock itself is also composed of angular masses, as are indeed most granites; and these masses are also ranged perpendicularly. Several emerge, as it were, from the tops and sides of the neighbouring rocks and hills, like so many stately and artificial pillars. The winding *strata* before mentioned are also parallel with each other, as I have frequently observed in other granites, as well as common volcanic *strata* in general, particularly of the harder sort. DESMAREST calls the latter *Basaltes en tables*^(c); which is a kind of volcanic slate, formed in parallel *strata* of different thicknesses, from two or three to five and six inches. This is very common in the provinces of Velay and Auvergne, in France, where it is also used for coverings of houses. The same sort of slate is likewise common to the mountains of Genoa, many of which seem to be of volcanic origin, as I recollect to have remarked in passing the chain of the *bochetta*, between Genoa and the plain of Lombardy. I mention this circumstance, as the volcanic *phænomena* of that part of Italy have not hitherto been attended to. In fact, it is lately only that such observations begin to be made in other countries; the characters of extinct volcanos or volcanic

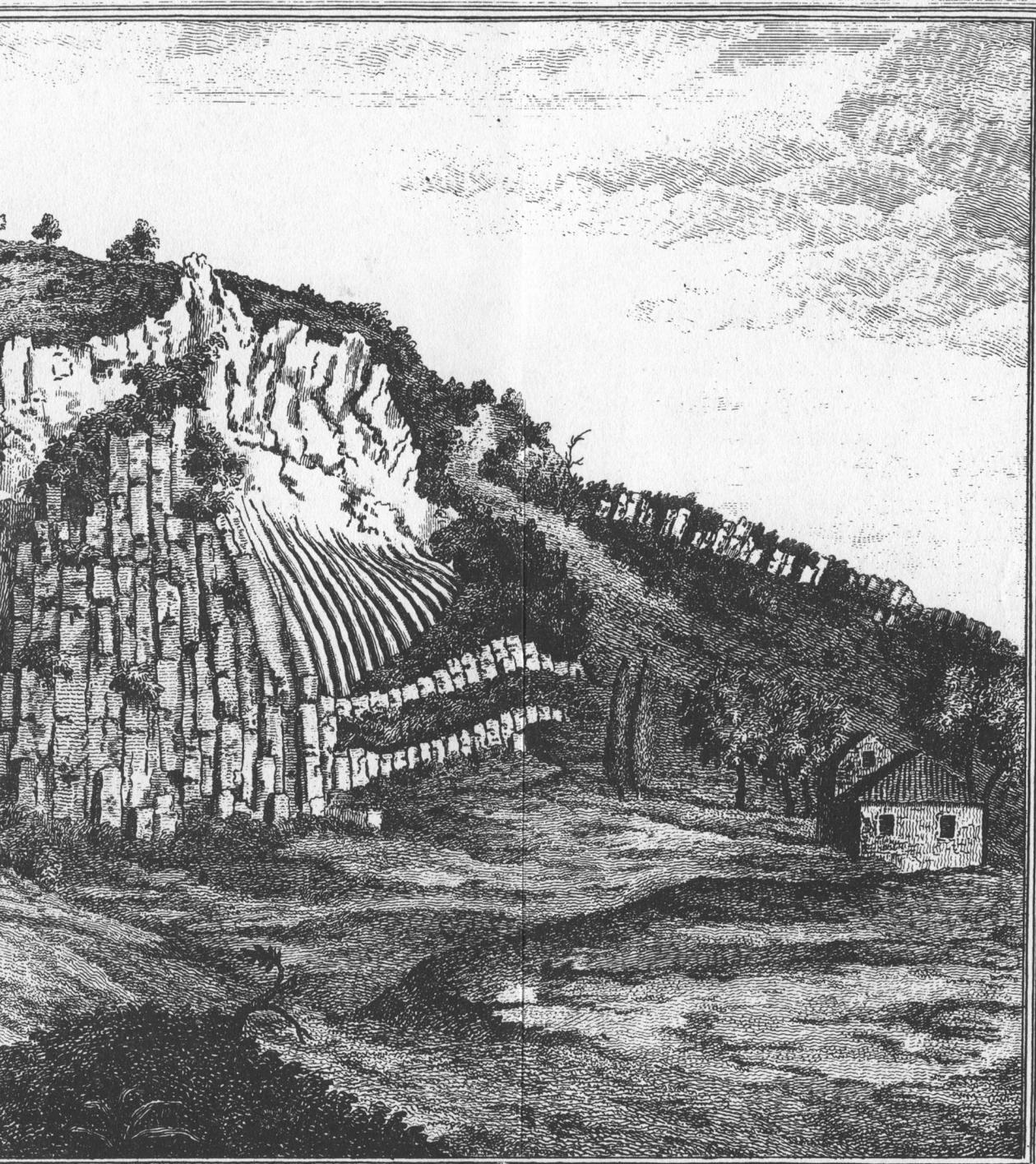
(c) Encyclopedie, Art. Pavé des Giants.

tracts,

tracts, being but little known, though such tracts seem to occupy every where a very considerable part of the surface of the earth. I remember to have observed these flaty tables, or parallel *strata*, of granite, near the top of the famous San Gothard, in the ascent of that mountain on the side towards Switzerland. These *strata* are also ranged perpendicularly, like the other common ones in granites, and resemble DESMAREST's *basaltes en tables*; affording thus another proof of the analogy remarkable between the organization of the different masses in granites, and that of common volcanic *strata* in general. The former, as well as the latter, have their prismatic columns, their *basaltes en tables*, as DESMAREST calls them, and *en boules*, as I have observed in my account of Monte Roffo. Surely, therefore, these are strong proofs in favour of the common origin of both. The rocks of San Biasio abound with ferruginous vitrifications, which are frequently observable in granites; and the neighbouring tracts with *lava* or *pori ignei*; as I have also observed, when I made the tour of this country, particularly about Teolo. The Abbé FORTIS brought me a piece of *lapis lenticularis*, broken from the limestone that superficially covers the granite of these Euganean hills, in many places, as I before observed. I mention this circumstance, recollecting to have taken notice, in my last paper, that such figured bodies are not commonly found in the lime-stone of this country. As the present account may serve, by way of appendix, to that which I lately did myself the honour to present



IL SASSO DI SA



present to the Society, through your favour; you will oblige me also by the communication of it to that learned body, should you find it deserving of their attention.

I have nothing further to add at present, but the assurances of my being, with great truth and esteem, SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN STRANGE.